

華僑日報

中華民國僑務委員會登記證警字第一二〇號

香港政府明令指定刊登有關法律性質廣告之有效刊物

日本駐亞洲使節會議 檢討大陸形勢 重視香港地位

日本駐香港總領事遠藤報告 中共文化革命本年十月結束

【本報東京二十九日電】日本駐亞洲使節會議，於二十九日在東京開幕，由駐日各國大使、公使、總領事、參贊等參加。會議主要討論亞洲局勢，並檢討大陸形勢。據悉，日本駐香港總領事遠藤報告，中共文化革命將於本年十月結束。遠藤報告指出，中共在文化大革命期間，對香港地位極為重視，並採取一系列措施，以加強對香港的控制。遠藤報告還指出，中共在文化大革命期間，對香港的經濟、政治、文化等各方面的影響，均將產生深遠的影響。遠藤報告還指出，中共在文化大革命期間，對香港的經濟、政治、文化等各方面的影響，均將產生深遠的影響。

絕拒表代越北 談和密秘美與

議會沙華延阻中共責譴府華

【本報華盛頓二十九日電】美國參議院外交委員會，於二十九日舉行聽證會，討論北越代表團在巴黎和談中的表現。北越代表團在聽證會上，拒絕承認其在和談中的任何進展，並表示其將繼續在巴黎進行和談。美國參議院外交委員會對此表示譴責，並要求北越代表團在和談中採取更積極的態度。美國參議院外交委員會還指出，北越代表團在和談中的表現，已嚴重損害了美國在越南問題上的利益。美國參議院外交委員會還指出，北越代表團在和談中的表現，已嚴重損害了美國在越南問題上的利益。



SEI

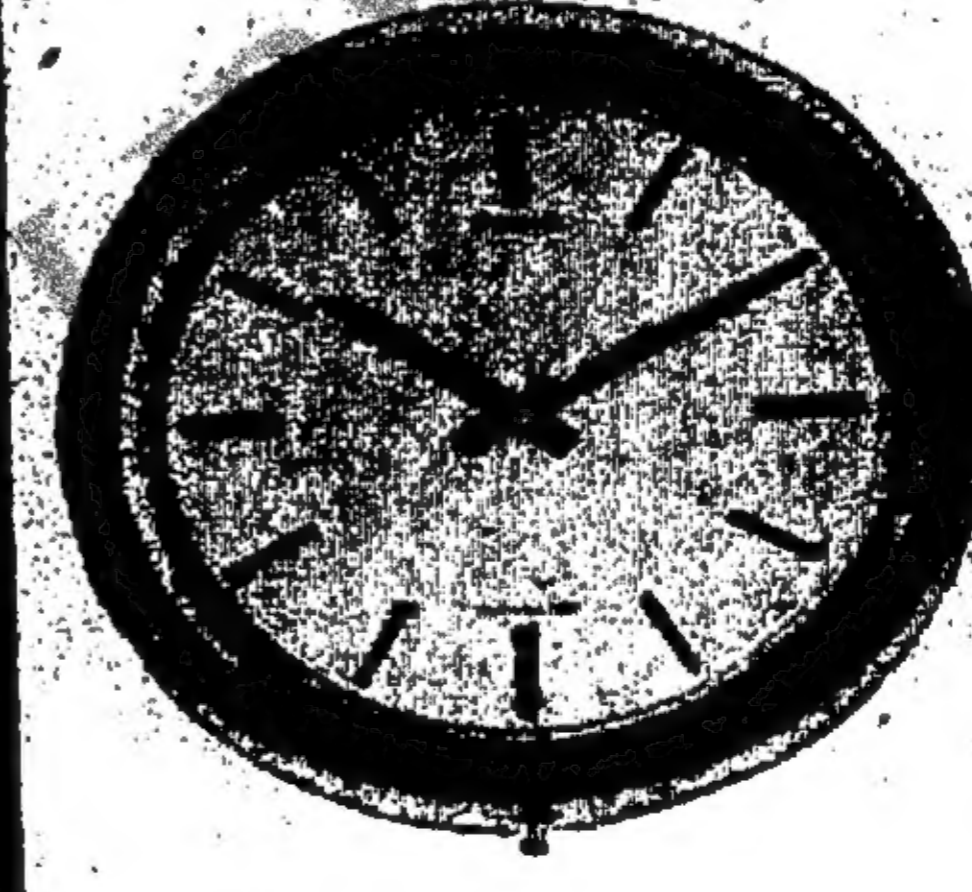
時鐘 計時及 系統!

特點

- 裝上乾電池就走動……可以繼續走動一年以上
- 利用電晶體(原子粒)優秀的特性，走動正確，絕無故障之虞。
- 使用乾電池，不怕停電，不用電線，隨時隨地，均可使用。
- 機件部份裝在透明的機件盒中，塵埃進不去。
- 不怕震動，時鐘斜放也不必擔心它會停止。
- 時鐘的心臟部份使用五顆寶石，經常保持準確。
- 時鐘的設計自實用的形式起至可為室內的裝飾品為止，各種式樣，樣樣齊全。

精工電晶體(原子粒)掛鐘 五石

實用型室內裝飾用的，樣樣俱全，可隨心所欲加以選購。



TTX-628
高295公厘，寬317公厘
塑膠殼：淡灰色(藍色字面盤)
深褐色(白色字面盤)
深紅色(白色字面盤)
黑色(金色字面盤)

精工電晶體(原子粒)座鐘 五石

斷續式音響(BIM-BAM音響)美妙的二重奏，報時準確。富有高貴豪華的設計，非常適合做為室內的裝飾品。



TTSZ-170
高210公厘，寬558公厘
木殼：胡桃木紋雕加工。



TTX-702 直徑360公厘
塑膠殼：白色(淡褐色字面盤)
深褐色(白色字面盤)



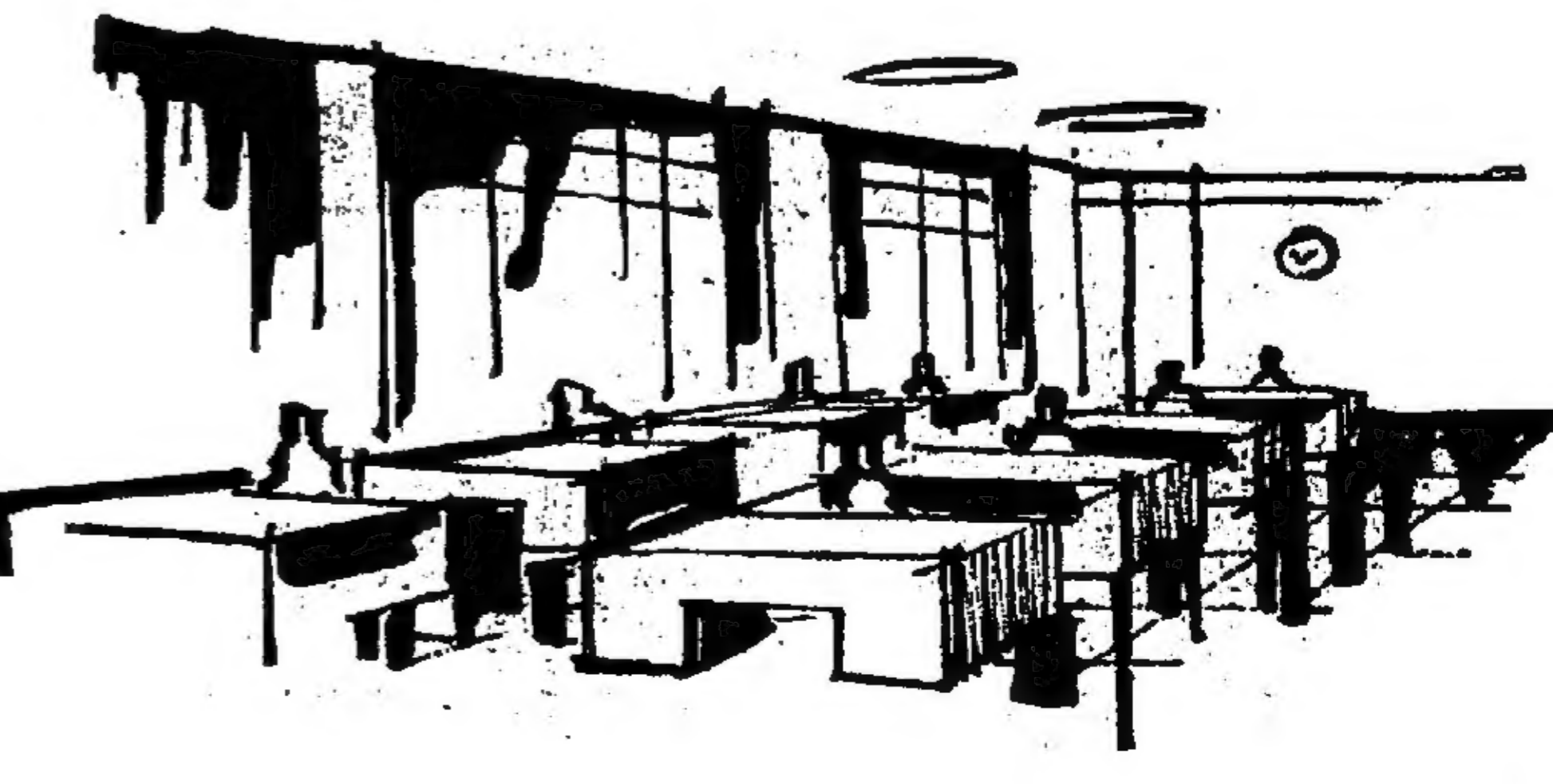
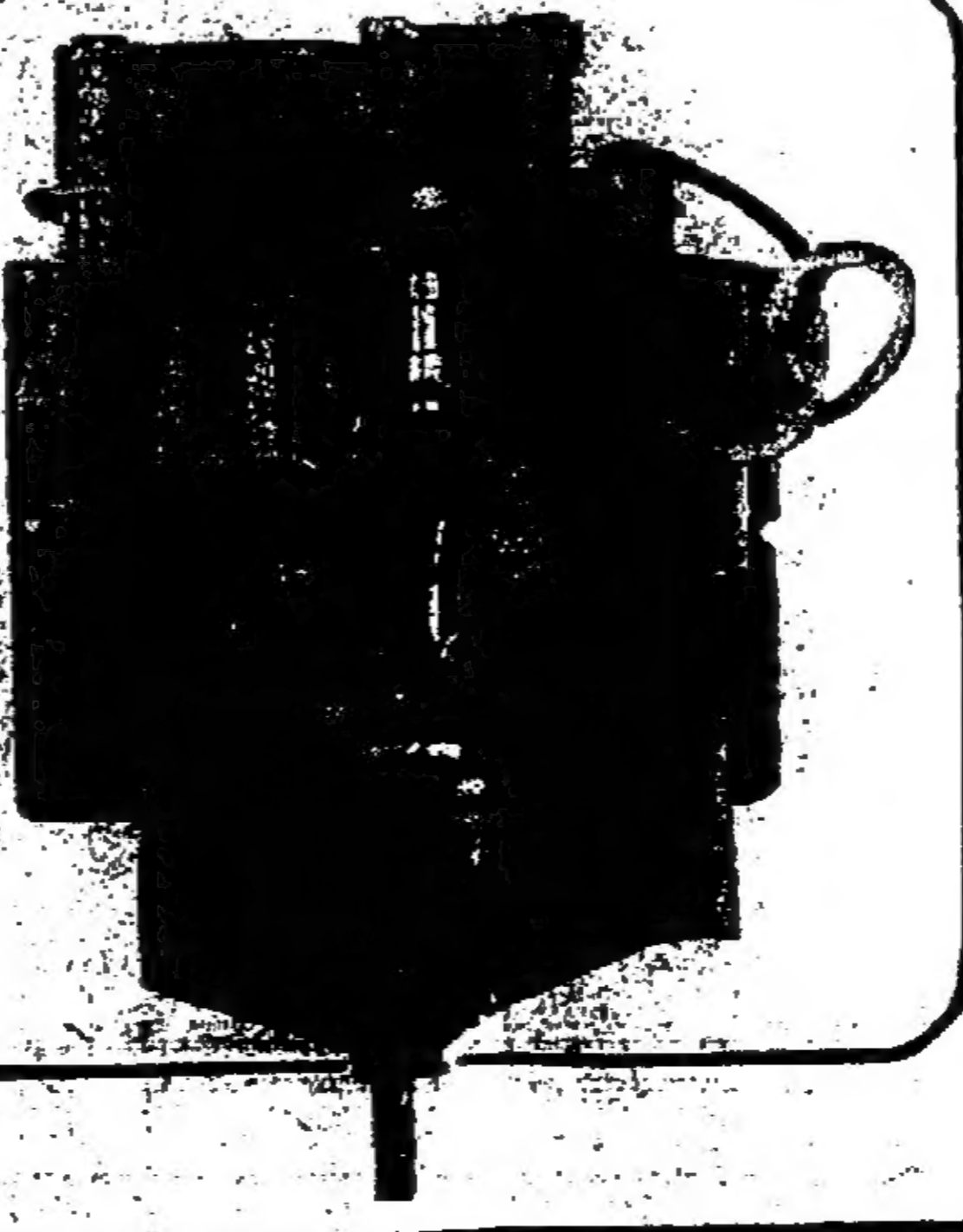
TTX-153
高347公厘，寬235公厘
木殼：胡桃木花紋



總代理：通城公司

九龍尖沙咀彌敦道九十九號九龍通城大廈五樓五樓，電話：六七二〇八一至五

精工電晶體(原子粒)時鐘，機件構造精密，計時準確，裝配寶石五枚，經久耐用，利用電晶體之特性，裝上一個乾電池可行走一年以上，各種機件全用特種金屬製成，為一般同類型時鐘之冠。



各大鐘表行及百貨公司均有代售

南越總統阮文紹說

越軍能征慣戰

外國記者偏重報導美軍作戰 造成錯誤印象 忽視越軍英勇

【中央社西貢廿九日電】南越總統阮文紹在廿九日對外國記者發表談話時，對越軍在戰場上的表現，表示極大的信心。他認為，外國記者往往偏重報導美軍的作戰情況，而忽視了越軍的英勇表現。他強調，越軍是一支訓練有素、戰鬥力強勁的軍隊，他們在戰場上表現出了極大的勇氣和犧牲精神。阮文紹表示，越軍將繼續與美軍合作，為國家的獨立和自由而戰。

南韓美國聯合聲明

【中央社華盛頓廿九日電】美國與南韓政府今日發表聯合聲明，重申兩國在朝鮮半島的軍事合作關係。聲明指出，美韓兩國將繼續加強在軍事、政治及經濟各方面的合作，以維護朝鮮半島的和平與穩定。聲明還強調，美韓兩國將共同應對任何威脅朝鮮半島安全的情況。

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連和澳洲軍隊在戰場上作戰。圖為南越總統阮文紹在戰場上慰問前線將士。

家復興

【本報專訊】文化復興運動，是當前社會各界關注的焦點。文化復興不僅是藝術形式的回歸，更是民族精神的傳承。通過對傳統文化的挖掘和創新，我們可以增強民族的凝聚力和文化自信。文化復興運動的開展，需要政府、社會和個人的共同努力。只有這樣，我們才能實現中華民族的偉大復興。

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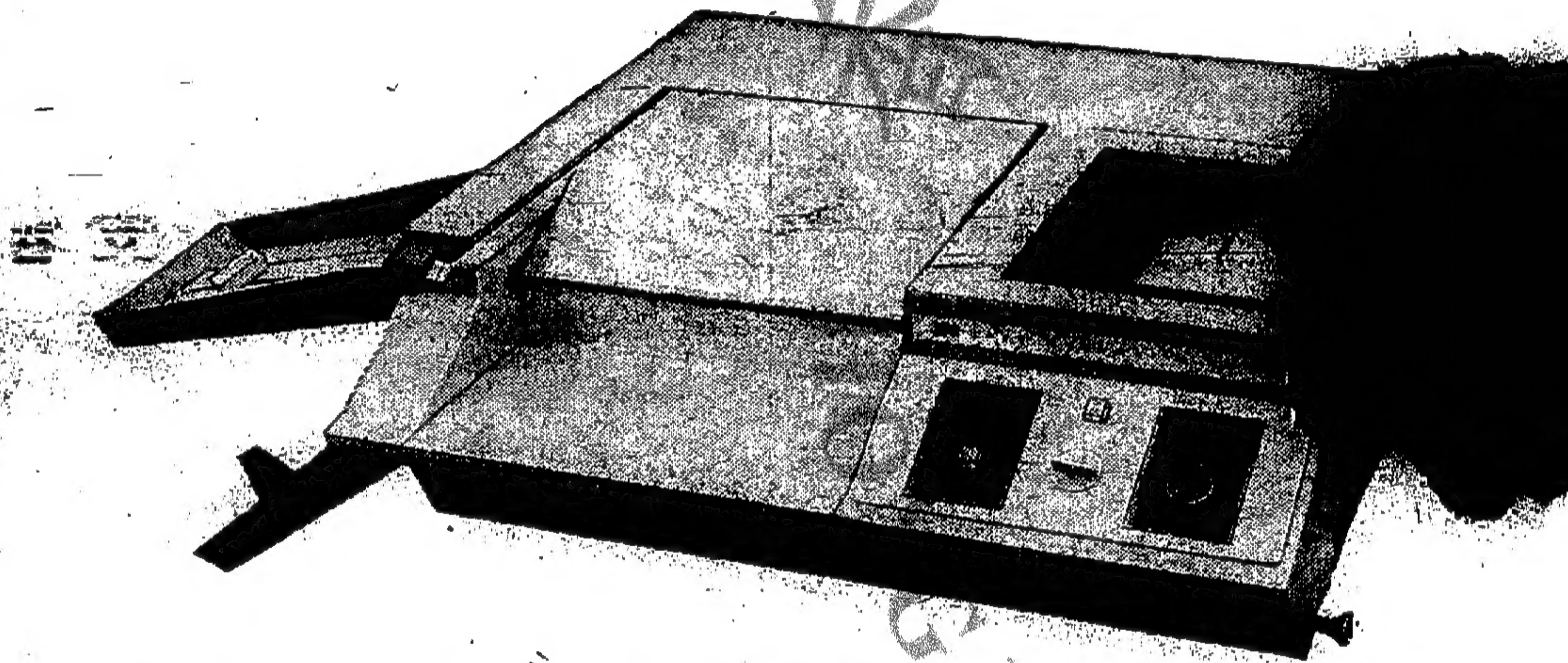
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總代理
有限公司
士多辦館均售

木匠被控傷警目

警目供指被控者，拒捕，並以鐵架擊傷其左額，後逃入一樓宇。昨審未畢今續審。

【本報訊】一名木匠，因於上星期六晚，在灣仔區一間酒樓內，與一名警目發生爭執，並被控以傷警罪名，昨（廿二）日在灣仔裁判署開審。被告為現年三十九歲的陳國強，被控於上星期六晚九時許，在灣仔區一間酒樓內，與一名警目發生爭執，並被控以傷警罪名。被告辯稱，當時他正與警目爭執，並非有意傷人。法官在審訊後，決定押後至下月再行開審。

港仔永豐街騷動案

【本報訊】港仔永豐街騷動案，昨（廿二）日在灣仔裁判署開審。被告為現年三十九歲的陳國強，被控於上星期六晚，在灣仔區一間酒樓內，與一名警目發生爭執，並被控以傷警罪名。被告辯稱，當時他正與警目爭執，並非有意傷人。法官在審訊後，決定押後至下月再行開審。

有入伙紙即買即住

香港房屋貸款有限公司批准貸款樓宇

萬和花園大廈 (第二期)

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龍城大樓

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折實 \$16,830 起
地下旺舖 只餘一個
樓上住宅 光猛寬敞
廚廁無多 欲購從速

洽購處: 都城地產有限公司
歷山大廈五樓 444 室 電話 220305 224900

不肯子廉倫母款物

判受感化十八個月

【本報訊】一名不肯子廉倫母款物，被判受感化十八個月。被告為現年三十九歲的陳國強，被控於上星期六晚，在灣仔區一間酒樓內，與一名警目發生爭執，並被控以傷警罪名。被告辯稱，當時他正與警目爭執，並非有意傷人。法官在審訊後，決定押後至下月再行開審。

高息物業

長租約租出 每月五至二千
還高息租約可收高息或自用

半山干諾道中 9 號特級豪華住宅
花園噴水池 遊樂場 豪華車庫 齊備

洽購處: 永大置業 電話 242850
永吉街 19 號 電話 444884

暑假台灣環島旅行團

出發日期: 7月15日 7月29日 8月5日 8月19日
截止在即 特價 HK\$780 起
日本觀光團 出發六月廿五
星馬泰 12 天

環球大廈 招租

UNIVERSAL HOUSE
總匯中一五一號(中環匯豐銀行對面)
正舖只餘一間 鄰近各大商行 商業
新型寫字樓 由一百呎至四百呎
租金 由一千元至一萬五千元
洽購處: 永大置業 電話 242850

本港新聞

無線電視末繳牌費 被罰

【本報訊】無線電視公司，因未繳清一九七五年之牌照費，被政府罰款一萬元。無線電視公司發言人表示，該公司正與政府商討有關事宜，並已繳付部分款項。政府則表示，牌照費是無線電視公司應繳之稅項，逾期不繳，理應受罰。

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避風塘艇上生命威脅

招致水上生命威脅

【本報訊】避風塘艇上，因風浪太大，艇上人員生命受到威脅。據悉，該艇上載有數十人，因風浪太大，艇身搖搖欲墜，艇上人員紛紛向艇外跳海求生。目前，有關部門已派員前往救援。

苦力非禮女量

被判入獄三月

【本報訊】一名苦力，因非禮一名女子，被判入獄三月。該名苦力在街上行走時，突然攔住一名女子，並對其進行非禮。該女子隨即向警方報案。警方接報後，立即趕到現場，將該名苦力抓獲。經法庭審理後，法官認為該名苦力行為惡劣，應予嚴懲，故判其入獄三月。

三人輪流強姦

少年被控至公庭

【本報訊】三名少年，因輪流強姦一名少女，被控至公庭。據悉，該名少女年僅十六歲，被三名少年輪流強姦。三名少年分別被控以強姦罪。目前，該案正在公庭審理中。

油塘灣木屋命案

疑兇還押將重刑審訊

【本報訊】油塘灣木屋命案，疑兇還押將重刑審訊。該案發生於油塘灣一處木屋，一名女子被殺害。警方接報後，立即展開調查，並抓獲了疑兇。疑兇目前被押解回港，並將於近日內出庭受審。

香港高等法院

判決

【本報訊】香港高等法院，今日對多宗案件作出判決。其中，一名被告因盜竊被判入獄六個月。另一名被告因醉酒駕駛被判入獄三個月。法官在判詞中表示，被告們的行為嚴重違反了法律，必須受到法律的制裁。

中大廈夫婦被控藏毒

原控撤銷改控假口供

【本報訊】中大廈夫婦，因被控藏毒，原控撤銷改控假口供。據悉，該夫婦在警方搜查其住所時，被發現藏有毒品。警方隨即對其提出起訴。然而，在審理過程中，法官認為該夫婦的供詞存在矛盾，故撤銷了原控，並改控其提供假口供。

申請入英籍啟事

本人現正申請入英籍，如有任何人士知悉本人之下落，請即與本人聯絡。本人之聯絡電話為：XXXX-XXXX。

香港高等法院遺產案

關於香港高等法院遺產案，現已作出判決。判決結果如下：原告勝訴，被告需賠償原告損失。此項判決已於今日正式生效。

通告

本人現正辦理法律事務，如有任何人士需要法律諮詢，請即與本人聯絡。本人之聯絡電話為：XXXX-XXXX。

通告

本人現正辦理法律事務，如有任何人士需要法律諮詢，請即與本人聯絡。本人之聯絡電話為：XXXX-XXXX。

承讓生命特下開

本人現正承讓生命特下開，如有任何人士需要承讓，請即與本人聯絡。本人之聯絡電話為：XXXX-XXXX。

拍賣行拍賣廣告

拍賣行現正拍賣一批貨物，包括傢俱、電器、書籍等。有意購買者，請即與拍賣行聯絡。拍賣行之聯絡電話為：XXXX-XXXX。

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本港新聞

柴灣觀衆歡呼 七艘龍舟競渡

明天宵賽灣香港仔有盛會

【本報訊】昨日下午三時，在柴灣海濱舉行的「七龍舟競渡」，吸引了大批市民前往觀看。七艘龍舟在港仔灣展開激烈競爭，市民們在岸上歡呼助威，場面熱鬧。據悉，這項活動是「香港仔宵賽」系列活動的一部分，旨在推廣傳統文化及體育運動。

牛頭角曠地 拆屋宇惹起糾紛

觀塘街坊會理事長呼籲 坊眾小販切勿擴大事件

【本報訊】牛頭角曠地發展計劃，因涉及拆遷屋宇，引起當地居民及小販的強烈不滿。觀塘街坊會理事長呼籲各方保持冷靜，通過合法途徑解決問題，切勿因小失大，擴大事件，影響社區和諧。

聯青社 女賓夕

【本報訊】九龍青年聯誼會（聯青社）日前舉行「女賓夕」活動，邀請多位知名女藝人及社會名流出席。活動在溫馨的氣氛中進行，增進了會員之間的友誼。

香港中學少年團 今日接受證書

【本報訊】香港中學少年團日前舉行頒獎典禮，向表現優異的成員頒發證書。校長在致辭時勉勵成員繼續努力，為社會作出貢獻。

港西扶輪社 下月聯辦慈善舞

【本報訊】香港西區扶輪社將於下月舉辦一場慈善舞會，所得款項將撥作慈善用途。該會呼籲社會各界人士踴躍參加，共襄盛舉。

樂善堂首長訪徐家祥

【本報訊】樂善堂首長日前訪問徐家祥，就社區服務及慈善事業交換意見。雙方就如何加強合作，服務社會達成共識。

新會商會 改革會所診所

【本報訊】新會商會日前通過改革會所診所，以提供更完善的服務。該會表示，改革後將加強對會員的服務，並增設更多設施。

中國酒商會同人 參觀加船啤酒廠

【本報訊】中國酒商會同人日前參觀加船啤酒廠，了解啤酒生產過程。參觀團成員對該廠的先進設備及優良品質表示讚賞。

東京國際商展 開幕

【本報訊】東京國際商展日前在東京開幕，吸引了眾多國際貿易代表參加。展覽內容豐富，涵蓋多個行業，為促進國際貿易提供了良好平台。



龍巴士司機 集體旅行新界

【本報訊】龍巴士司機日前組織了一次集體旅行，前往新界郊遊。司機們在旅途中交流心得，增進感情，並欣賞了郊區美景。

有獎攝影比賽 下月開始報名

【本報訊】一項有獎攝影比賽將於下月開始接受報名。主辦單位表示，歡迎廣大攝影愛好者踴躍參加，展示攝影技巧。

美國飛達電子有限公司 試驗部招聘檢定技術人員

【本報訊】美國飛達電子有限公司試驗部現正招聘檢定技術人員。有意者須具備相關專業背景及經驗，並持有有效執照。

金紡酒樓 時裝表演

【本報訊】金紡酒樓日前舉行時裝表演，展示多款最新時裝設計。表演吸引了眾多觀眾到場欣賞，場面熱鬧。

金紡酒樓 酒道女郎

【本報訊】金紡酒樓日前舉行酒道女郎表演，展現優雅的禮儀及精湛的酒藝。表演為顧客帶來了高雅的娛樂享受。

大會堂節目 五月三十日

【本報訊】大會堂五月三十日的節目安排如下：下午二時，有音樂會演出；晚上七時，有戲劇表演。歡迎市民踴躍參加。

金紡酒樓

TEL: 2710012, 2710022

時裝表演

主持：陳美蘭、陳佩珊、陳佩玲、陳佩儀、陳佩儀、陳佩儀

酒道女郎

免費入場券

美國飛達電子有限公司

試驗部招聘檢定技術人員

名額有限，欲報從速

電話：二一六三八八

龍巴士司機

集體旅行新界

報名日期：五月三十日至六月十號

有獎攝影比賽

下月開始報名

獎金優厚，名額有限

金紡酒樓

時裝表演

酒道女郎

！荐推誠至

作者剛李

值貶騰英潮金際國從

途前的幣港望展

進出氣分列式引擎

(動力更大耗油更小)

福特汽車有限公司

招租

地點適中

冬暖夏涼

高尚住宅

環境幽美

空氣清新

交通便利

管理完善

旺舖位

用途廣闊



政府獎助學金五十五名

予升讀中文大學學生

有關文件可於六月三日後向教育局索取，填妥後經由所屬學校於七月八日以前交回。

中文大學校外進修部

辦多項暑期課程

內容包括物理電子學等，適合在職教員及工商界進修。

英中會考地理(一)答案

劉玉領

英中會考地理(一)答案

劉玉領

英中會考地理(一)答案

劉玉領

Suggested Answers
GEOGRAPHY I

H.K. Certificate of Education Examination, 1968
SECTION A

With reference to the colour map extract, answer the following:

(a) On the graph paper provided, draw a longitudinal profile of the stream which flows from 995658 northeastwards to the sea. Use a vertical scale of 1 cm. to 100 metres.

英中會考地理(一)答案

劉玉領

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英中會考地理(一)答案

劉玉領

崇正中學 津貼小學

崇正總會主辦 不牟利學校

學制	招收班級	考試日期	報名日期
政府津貼上午小學	小學一年級男女生	六月一日上午九時	由即日起
政府津貼下午小學	同上	六月二日上午九時	由即日起
中文中學	中一男女生	六月二日上午九時	由即日起
英文中學	中一男女生	六月二日上午九時	由即日起

校址：九龍蘇州街廣利道十一號 電話：小學：K878226 中學：K878243

西南中英文中學

西區新校 灣仔分校擴班招生

正校：西區盤谷林道街廿五號 (李福小學後面) 電話：458750

分校：灣仔道交加里七號(廣利道後面) 電話：727221 721692

校址：F.1-F.5 C.F.5 (商科班) P.1-P.6

中文部：中六 中一至中五 小一至小六各年級

考試日期：六月二日(星期日)上午九時。持有升中學證書，得免考試。

名額：即日開始。報名及查詢請向本校。

監督：譚永成 校長：張海濱

(按第四張第二頁)

英中會考地理(一)答案

·劉玉領·

Length of the stream on the map = 12 cm.
Length of the stream on actual ground
12 cm. divided by 1/25,000
3000 metres

SECTION 3

(iii) What is the average gradient of the stream?

Horizontal distance = 3000 metres
Rise in height = 525 metres
Therefore, average gradient required

$$\frac{\text{rise in height}}{\text{Horizontal distance}} = \frac{525 \text{ metres}}{3000 \text{ metres}} = 1 \text{ in } 5.71$$

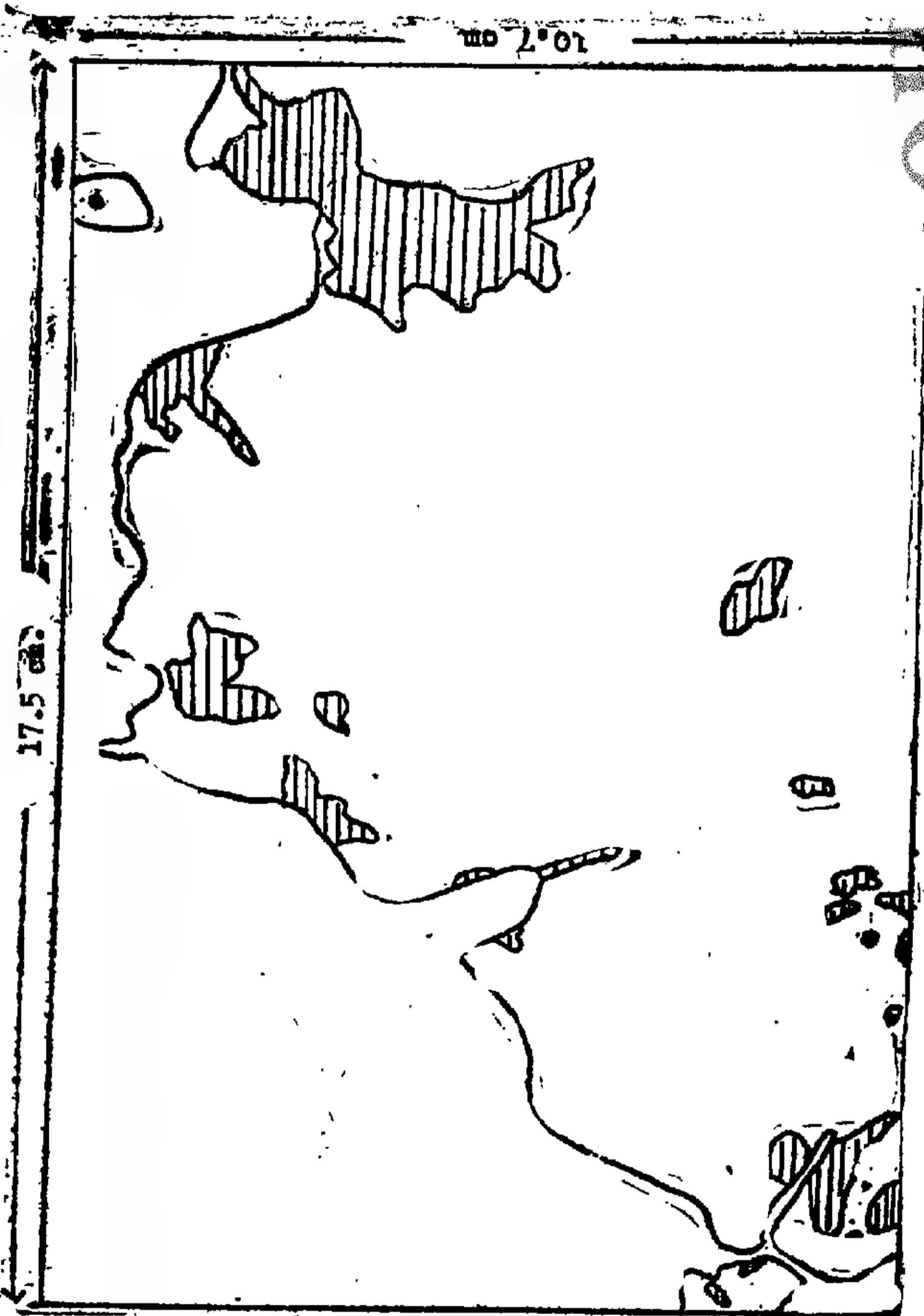
(iv) What is the vertical exaggeration of the profile?

Vertical Scale = 1 cm. to 100 metres
= 1 : 10,000
Horizontal Scale = 1 : 25,000
Therefore, vertical exaggeration
= $\frac{\text{Vertical Scale}}{\text{Horizontal Scale}}$
= $\frac{1 : 10,000}{1 : 25,000}$
= 2.5

(b) Suggest two possible reasons why there are no extensive sandy beaches along the coast west of Hau Kok Wan (996681) ?

Extensive sandy beaches are absent for this part of the coast is fairly steep as evidenced by the gradient of the contours and it is exposed to the attack of waves coming from the open sea.

(c) (i) Draw a simple sketch map at a scale of 1:50,000 to show the distribution of cultivated land of the whole area covered by the map extract.



(c) (ii) How is the distribution of cultivated land related to the relief and availability of water?

Cultivated lands are mostly found on flat lowlands below 30 metres along the coast. They occupy the valley floors, which are drained by rivers providing irrigation water and alluvial soils. Small pockets of arable land also scatter in upland basins which are penetrated by streams.

(d) On the basis of the formation given by the map, how do you account for the growth of...

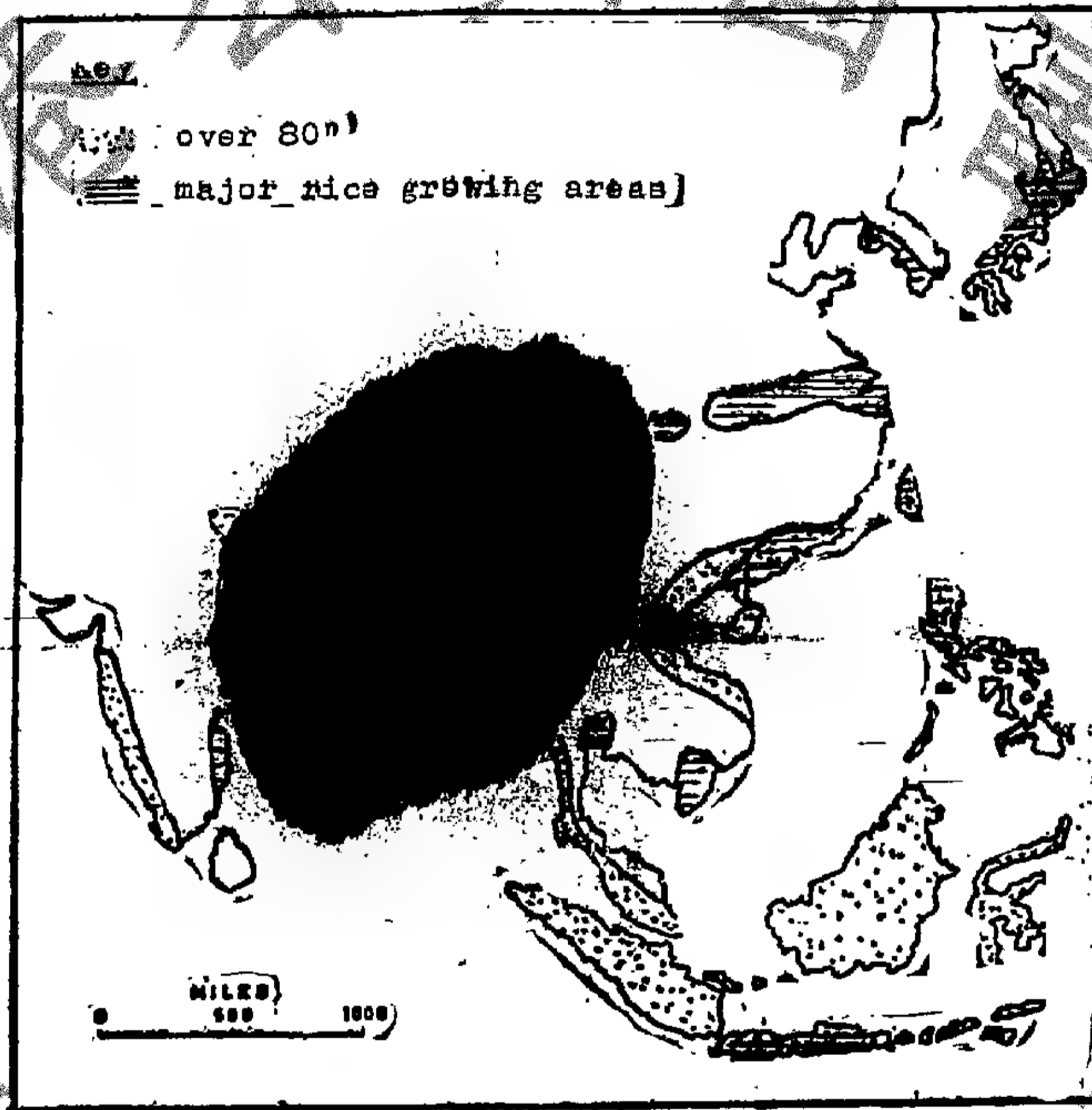
(1) Tai O as a fishing port.
Tai O owes its growth as a fishing port to its position and site. It is situated on the west coast of the Colony protected from the prevailing easterly winds. Access to the sea for fishing is easy. At the estuary of a river, safe anchorage is provided by the several creeks. The valley floor offers flat land for settlement and fresh water for drinking and domestic purposes is readily obtainable from the streams. Arable land and salt pans are close at hand, providing jobs for the fishermen's families. In addition, salt from the salt pans facilitates the fish-preserving industry.

(ii) the villages to the south of Tung Chung Bay as farming settlements?

The villages to the south of Tung Chung Bay have developed into farming settlements for the following reasons. This is a comparatively extensive and flat valley floor under 50 metres. Several streams flow through the region. Soils deposited are alluvial in nature and therefore fertile. The streams provide water for irrigation and domestic purposes. This valley is facing the north, sheltered from strong winds on all the other three sides. Its easy access to the sea offers a means of transport for the agricultural produce of this area to the urban centres.

2. (a) On the sketch map of Monsoon Asia, show the following:

- All areas receiving an annual rainfall of over 80 inches (2032 mm.).
- The major rice growing areas.



(b) What are the characteristic features of the monsoon rainfall?

Monsoon rainfall exhibits a distinct seasonal distribution pattern. It comes only in the season when the winds are on-shore. For most parts of Monsoon Asia, the rainy season falls on the northern summer (June to August). Exceptions are the west coasts of Japan, the east coasts of Vietnam and Malaya which lie in the rain shadow of the summer monsoons but receive wet winter monsoons from September to January. These winter winds have started as off-shore winds but are allowed to pick up moisture when passing over vast expanses of water.

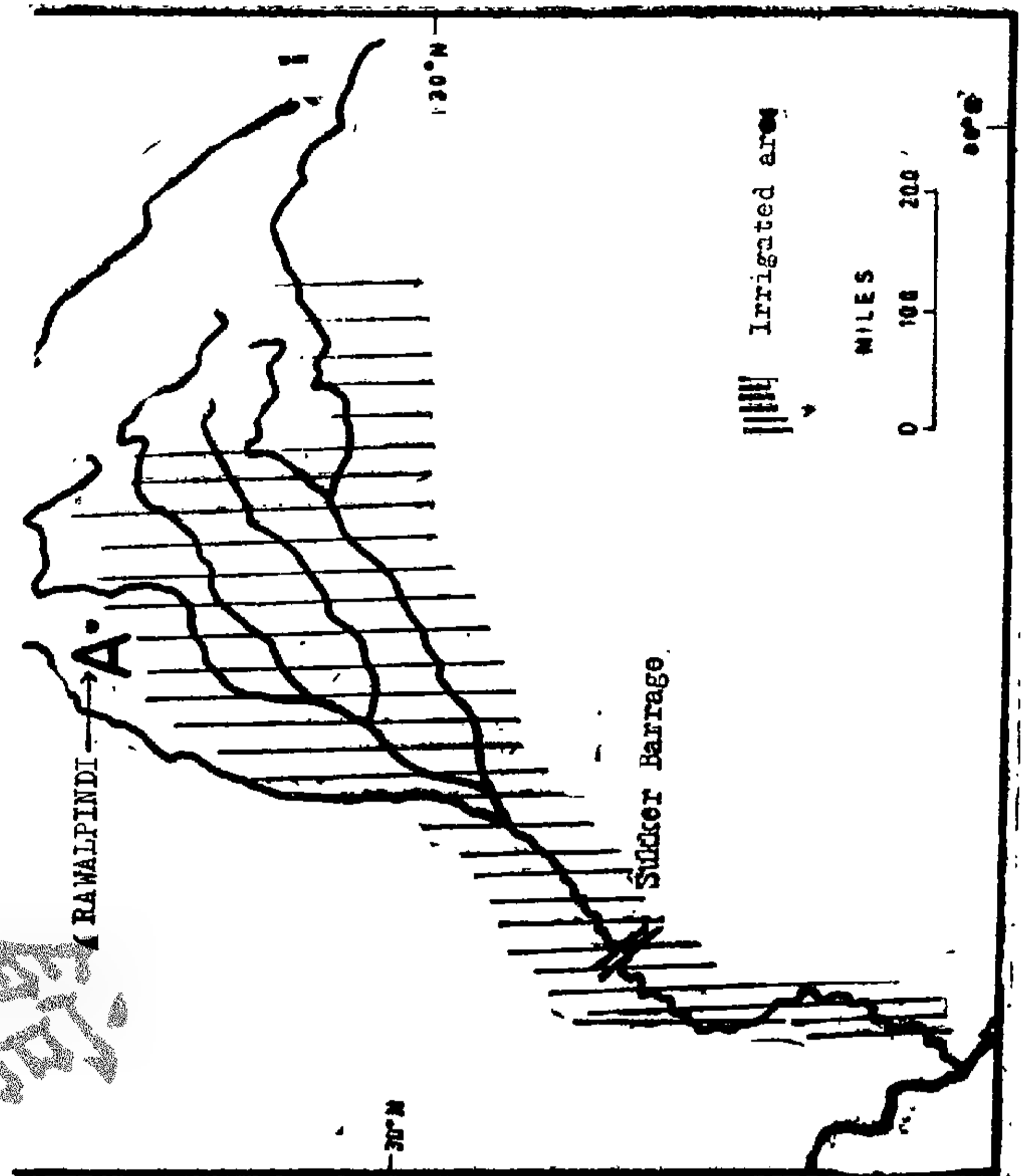
The distribution of monsoon rainfall is closely related to the relief of an area. Areas of high relief on the windward slopes of mountains receive heavy rain. The onset of this kind of rainfall is fairly abrupt, depending on the arrival of the monsoons. Rainfall is thus unreliable and variable. With the outbreak of the monsoons, torrential downpours are common.

(c) How far do the physical and climatic conditions influence the distribution of the major rice growing areas in Monsoon Asia?

Rice is the cereal crop of the monsoon and equatorial regions. It requires a high summer temperature of over 75°F, abundant rainfall amounting to 60" - 70" a year, and flat, fertile land underlain by impermeable sub-soil so that water can lie on it during the growing period. In Monsoon Asia, the major rice growing areas do not necessarily coincide with areas receiving over 80% of rain per year, for topography and soil fertility have to be taken into consideration. Fertile alluvial soils in deltaic regions and river valleys with abundant rainfall are naturally devoted to

rice culture, namely, the Ganges valley, the Irrawaddy Delta, Java, South China and South Japan. Flat lands with deficient rainfall but fertile soils are also intensively cultivated for here the less adequate rainfall may be made up by irrigation. Examples are the Mekong and the Chao Phraya deltas, the east coastlands of India, and the Yangtze Basins of Central China. On the other hand, large tracts of the hot and humid S.E. Asia remains unexploited for rice cultivation on account of its rugged relief, low soil fertility, or exposure to strong winds.

3. (a) On the map of the Indus valley,
(i) Print the name of the city A.
(ii) Mark the position of the Sukkur (Lloyd) Barrage.
(iii) Colour in blue the irrigated areas.



(b) Why is irrigation the key to agricultural development in West Pakistan?

There are several reasons to account for this. Firstly, rainfall is low. All over the lower Indus Valley and the Punjab plains, rainfall varies between 5" to 30", decreasing southwards towards the Thar Desert and westwards towards the Baluchistan region. Secondly, evaporation rate is high in these inland stretches of land where the overhead sun is located during the northern summer. This renders the rainfall even less effective. Thirdly, rainfall is highly variable. The variability ranges as high as 50% in West Pakistan. This figure implies that rainfall is uncertain and may fall completely in

certain years. Given such an erratic and inadequate rainfall, irrigation is absolutely essential to the million acres of land in West Pakistan now under cultivation for wheat, cotton and millet.

(c) By what method is most of the agricultural land in West Pakistan irrigated?

Most of the agricultural land in West Pakistan is irrigated by canals, mainly perennial canals. Water is distributed by a network of canals and ditches leading from a large reservoir. Water flow can be regulated according to the need of the seasons, by headworks. They can supply irrigation water to an area of large extent all the year round.

(d) What advantages does the Jamshedpur region have for the development of industries?

The Jamshedpur region derives its iron ore from Singbhum, about 60 miles to the south-west of Jamshedpur. There are also plenty of limestone, manganese, copper, tungsten and mica nearby. The Damodar Valley to the north-east of Jamshedpur has thick and easily workable seams of coking coal to be used as industrial power. This is an obvious place for establishing the iron and steel industry. Rivers nearby also provide water power and water for industrial use. The flat valley floor offers factory sites. The region is well served by railways leading to Calcutta, the Upper Ganges, as well as the east and west coasts of India. Its proximity to Calcutta on the densely populated Ganges Delta ensures a ready market for its manufactured goods and a large reservoir of cheap labour.

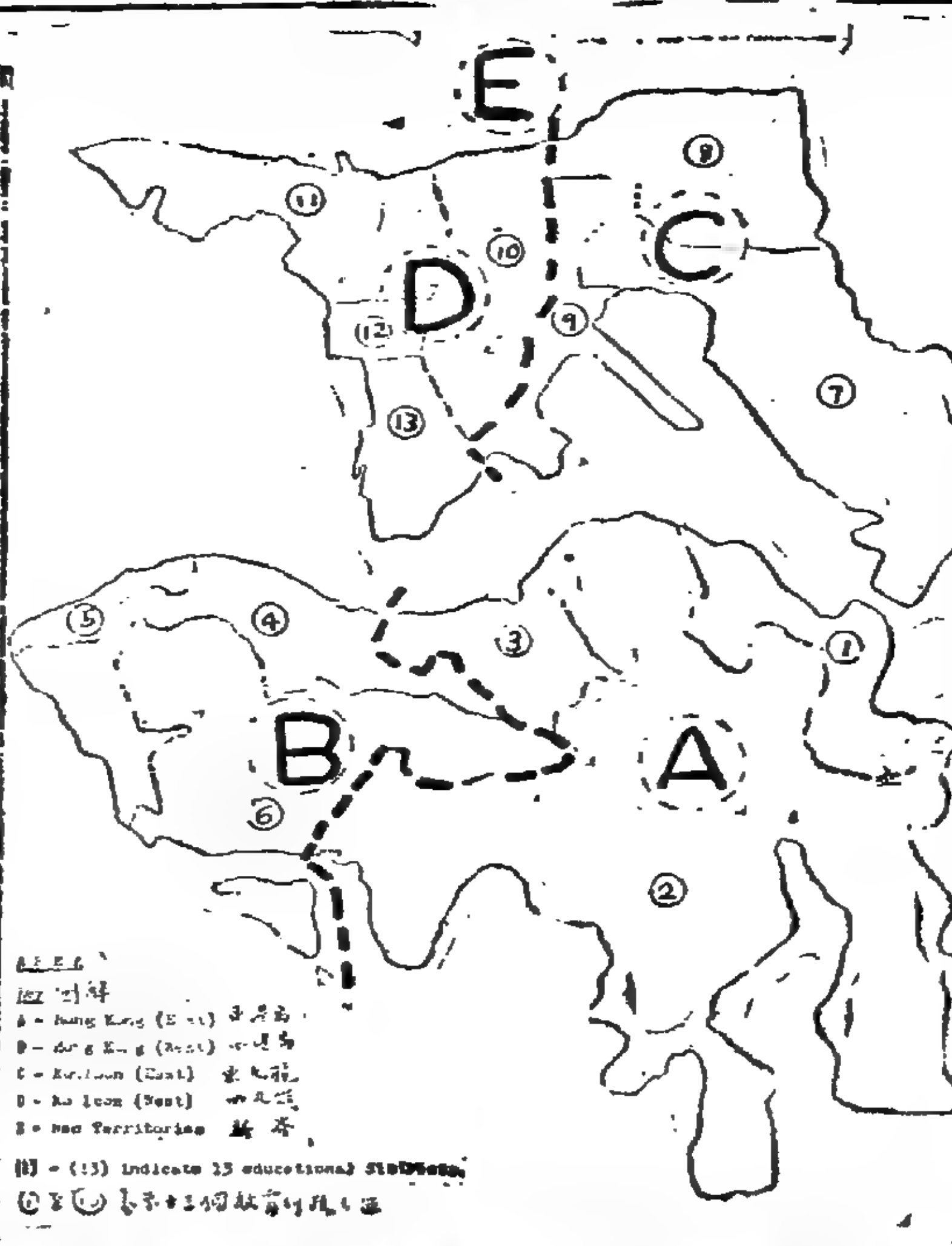


教育司署小學行政

六月一日全部改組

分西港島、東港島、西九龍、東九龍及新界五區 另又劃為若干分區 各設教育官主理 將在最近數週內 分別訪問所屬學校 俾與各校校長建立直接聯繫

(通訊) 教育司署之行政組織，將於六月一日重新改組，其目的乃使各學校能與該署直接聯繫。改組後，整個港島及新界劃分為五大區域，計西港島、東港島、西九龍、東九龍及新界。每區域由一位高級教育官主理一切事宜，而每一區域再劃分為若干分區，由一位分區教育官主理。此外，尚有七個教育行政分區，此乃大致根據人口密度及交通情況而劃分，其分區教育官由附屬該分區之各級學校校長及教育官主理，負責管理該分區內之各級學校。其他學校如中學、工業學校、職業學校及私立學校，則由該署直接管理。至於新界地區，則劃分為四個分區，計新界北、新界南、新界東及新界西。該署現正發出通知，俾與各所屬學校、教育官、分區教育官及學校校長建立直接聯繫。該署之行政組織，將在最近數週內，分別訪問各所屬學校，俾與各校校長建立直接聯繫。



香港仔工業學校影室 昨日舉行揭幕禮

教育司簡乃傑僑僑僑捐 工人專日開給假調訓課程 今日起接受報名

(通訊) 由本港各僑團捐資興建之香港仔工業學校影室，於昨日(廿四日)舉行揭幕禮。該影室位於該校內，佔地約一千五百平方呎，設備完善，可供學生及社會人士租用。該影室之興建，全賴各僑團慷慨解囊，其中僑捐佔了大部分。該影室之落成，將為該校學生提供一個良好之攝影場所，亦為社會人士提供一個良好之攝影場所。該影室之揭幕禮，由教育司簡乃傑主持，並有各僑團代表及學生代表參加。簡乃傑在致辭時，對各僑團之慷慨解囊表示衷心感謝，並表示該影室之落成，將為該校學生提供一個良好之攝影場所，亦為社會人士提供一個良好之攝影場所。



英中會考經濟及公共事務科答案

劉奇敏

Economic & Public Affairs

Suggested Answers

(for)

1966 Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination Paper

Section A

1. (a) What do you mean by the mobility of labour?
How smoothly and readily people can change their jobs to match changes in industry is termed as the mobility of labour.
- (b) Which is the biggest market for Hong Kong's textile products and which is the most valuable sector in our textile industry?
The United States of America is the biggest market for Hong Kong's textile products, and the manufacture and processing of cotton goods is the most valuable sector in our textile industry.
- (c) What is a letter of credit?
It is a commercial document which gives a specified person the right to claim a sum of money after fulfilling a specific performance.
- (d) What special demands does a very young population impose on a community?
Health, education and plenty of recreational activities are the three special demands a very young population imposes on a community.
2. (a) Explain what is meant by a perfect market.
It is a market in which no one seller nor any one buyer is able to exert an influence on the price so that there is only one price for similar products throughout the market.
- (b) Mention FOUR most important factors which determine the location of industry.
(i) Availability of labour.
(ii) Availability of power.
(iii) Presence of raw material.
(iv) Nearness to market.

- (b) By 1970 Government hopes to provide aided places in Primary schools for all who want them. How will it provide them?
Government intends to double the amount of money which it now contributes yearly to the provision of free places in primary schools and to add to the list of aided primary schools a number of non-profit-making private schools and private sessions of subsidized schools.
- (c) What work is carried out by the Port Health Division?
It checks all points of entry to the Colony to ensure that visitors from abroad do not carry diseases into Hong Kong. This is effectively done by inspecting incoming and valid health certificates which visitors must carry with them. The Port Health Division also carries out the Medical and Health work under the Government.
- (d) What property is exempt from property tax?
Property situated in the Colony as well as those situated in the New Territories as his residence is exempt from property tax.
- (e) What Hong Kong laws are associated with I.L.O. and I.C.A.O.?
Laws in respect of labour in the Colony and those in respect of civil aviation are those that are associated with I.L.O. and I.C.A.O.

- (a) Give the main function of the Executive Council and that of the Legislative Council.
The Executive Council advises the Governor on all matters, while the Legislative Council gives consent and advice to the Governor in his role as a lawmaker.
- (b) What is the difference between the work of the rural committees and that of the Heung Yee Kuk?
Fundamentally, the rural committees assist and advise the District Officers of New Territories in their administration of individual districts, while the Heung Yee Kuk assists and advises the District Commissioner of New Territories in his administration of the New Territories as a whole.
- (c) What is the main difference between the final stages of a trial by judge and jury and a trial by magistrate?
In a trial by judge and jury, the judge summarizes the case for the jury, who then retires to consider the verdict using whatever guidance the judge may have given them during his summary. The jury then returns with the verdict. In a trial by magistrate, the magistrate hears the case for the prosecution, and that for the defence, after which he pronounces his verdict.

- (d) What is the difference between a Trade Mission and a Trade Fair?
A Trade Mission is a group of representatives who having arrived in a foreign country hold talks with their counterparts with view to extending the bilateral trade between their countries. A Trade Fair is an exhibition of products from participating countries, while the former can try to correct wrong impressions that foreign countries hold, the latter can show how different their products are from those of other countries.
- (e) What part is played by a probation officer in the trial of a juvenile offender?
A probation officer has to investigate the family background and environments of the juvenile offender and then presents his report to the Magistrate. He has also to check if the offender has any previous convictions or not.

英中會考經濟及公共事務科試題

ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Time allowed - two hours and thirty minutes

SECTION A (40 marks)

Give short answers to all the questions in this Section. Answer the questions in the order given. Leave one line between each part of a question. Do NOT copy out the question.

- (a) What do you mean by the mobility of labour?
(b) Which is the biggest market for Hong Kong's textile products and which is the most valuable sector in our textile industry?
(c) What is a letter of credit?
(d) What special demands does a very young population impose on a community?
(e) Explain what is meant by a perfect market.
(f) Mention the FOUR most important factors which determine the location of industry.
(g) What are the FOUR chief advantages of the joint stock company?
(h) Plover Cove has a large storage area, but only a small catchment area. How is this problem solved?
(i) By 1970 Government hopes to provide aided places in Primary schools for all who want them. How will it provide them?
(j) What work is carried out by the Port Health Division?
(k) What property is exempt from property tax?
(l) What Hong Kong laws are associated with I.L.O. and I.C.A.O.?
(m) Give the main function of the Executive Council and that of the Legislative Council.
(n) What is the difference between the work of the rural committees and that of the Heung Yee Kuk?
(o) What is the main difference between the final stages of a trial by judge and jury and a trial by magistrate?
(p) What is the difference between a Trade Mission and a Trade Fair?
(q) What part is played by a probation officer in the trial of a juvenile offender?

SECTION B (60 marks)

Answer questions 5, 6 and 7 in essay form

5. EITHER

- (a) Within the same industry the small firm often survives together with the large firm. Explain in detail why this can happen.
OR
(b) What are the factors of production? Explain these factors fully.
OR
(c) Describe briefly the THREE kinds of money and explain how each is accepted as such.

EITHER

- (a) What is meant by elasticity of supply? What are the factors which affect the elasticity of supply of wool?
OR
(b) Countries A and B trade extensively with each other, while countries C and D have very little trade with each other. Explain the major economic factors affecting international trade and show how they could account for this state of affairs.
OR
(c) What is a Government budget? Show how it is made and how it is applied.
OR
(d) Describe the constitution and work of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Give a brief account of the amenities provided and of the method of allocation. (Do not give statistics of the numbers already housed).

EITHER

- (a) What do you understand by rehabilitation? Illustrate your answer by describing the work done in Hong Kong for refugees, drug addicts and people crippled by accidents.
OR
(b) Government provides services and protects the citizen. In return citizens (including employers and the Press) have a duty to Government. Show what these duties are and illustrate your answer with definite examples.
OR
(c) Describe the development of Kwan Tong. Bring out the part played by Government. Show the advantages of this particular development.

工業貿易好景與市民入息穩好

節貨實銷有明顯躍加

送禮殷切為近年最佳

一般零售價格略高，粽子鮮果酒糖餅海味三鳥為大熱門，選用箱庄紅洋金山橙及厚味果盒比往年倍加。

（特訊）據最近調查，近來各商舖生意，因市民入息穩好，工業貿易好景，市民入息穩好，節貨實銷有明顯躍加，送禮殷切為近年最佳。一般零售價格略高，粽子鮮果酒糖餅海味三鳥為大熱門，選用箱庄紅洋金山橙及厚味果盒比往年倍加。

有助易辦港貨

有易辦港貨

金邊商家近有新貨到港，範圍日廣，下月裝船將較進步。

（特訊）本報對暹羅貿易貿易局有良好發展，由暹羅運到之貨物，近來有顯著之進步，金邊商家近有新貨到港，範圍日廣，下月裝船將較進步。

拆家因應實銷補給

食米市交投轉增

成盆量達八千包

（特訊）昨日（廿九）日，食米市交投轉增，成盆量達八千包。拆家因應實銷補給，食米市交投轉增，成盆量達八千包。

市應沽提量貨節

鬆轉位倉房冷貯

成六過略率貯

（特訊）本報對暹羅貿易貿易局有良好發展，由暹羅運到之貨物，近來有顯著之進步，金邊商家近有新貨到港，範圍日廣，下月裝船將較進步。

新金多到空頭猛沽

K金市昨被迫降

（特訊）昨日（廿九）日，K金市被迫降。新金多到空頭猛沽，K金市昨被迫降。

倫敦金市

項目	價格
倫敦金	103.50
紐約金	103.50
舊金山金	103.50

紐約金市

項目	價格
紐約金	103.50
舊金山金	103.50

舊金山金市

項目	價格
舊金山金	103.50

現表同不有市糖砂

出沽價降粗榴

升回疎砂幼日

（特訊）昨日（廿九）日，出沽價降粗榴，升回疎砂幼日。現表同不有市糖砂，出沽價降粗榴，升回疎砂幼日。

印尼進口貨管制益嚴

限經濟貨進口

（特訊）印尼政府對進口貨物實施嚴格管制，限經濟貨進口。印尼進口貨管制益嚴，限經濟貨進口。

棉紗市大勢穩定

做價呈候機思動

（特訊）棉紗市大勢穩定，做價呈候機思動。棉紗市大勢穩定，做價呈候機思動。

克馬德西

低改價牌

（特訊）克馬德西低改價牌。克馬德西低改價牌。

開市交投稍有增

半小時內成交三三三股

（特訊）開市交投稍有增，半小時內成交三三三股。開市交投稍有增，半小時內成交三三三股。

紐約證券即日快報

項目	價格
紐約證券	103.50
舊金山證券	103.50

世界儲量近四千二百億桶

石油日耗三千六萬桶

卅二年內將全部用罄

（特訊）世界石油儲量近四千二百億桶，石油日耗三千六萬桶，卅二年內將全部用罄。世界儲量近四千二百億桶，石油日耗三千六萬桶，卅二年內將全部用罄。

端節前肉食多銷

生豬市交投暢盛

成盆量越六千關

（特訊）端節前肉食多銷，生豬市交投暢盛，成盆量越六千關。端節前肉食多銷，生豬市交投暢盛，成盆量越六千關。

港股市勢表現佳

價位呈普遍回升

（特訊）港股市勢表現佳，價位呈普遍回升。港股市勢表現佳，價位呈普遍回升。

克馬德西

低改價牌

（特訊）克馬德西低改價牌。克馬德西低改價牌。

開市交投稍有增

半小時內成交三三三股

（特訊）開市交投稍有增，半小時內成交三三三股。開市交投稍有增，半小時內成交三三三股。

紐約證券即日快報

項目	價格
紐約證券	103.50
舊金山證券	103.50

各銀行因貶值所召致損失 本月底補償完竣

銀行界反應良好 將使本年度結算盈餘增加

【本報訊】本埠各銀行因本月份補償完竣，各銀行界反應良好，將使本年度結算盈餘增加。據悉，本埠各銀行因本月份補償完竣，各銀行界反應良好，將使本年度結算盈餘增加。據悉，本埠各銀行因本月份補償完竣，各銀行界反應良好，將使本年度結算盈餘增加。

美國防衛措施成半永久化 國際通商將繼續不安

日將檢討現行經濟政策

【本報訊】美國防衛措施成半永久化，國際通商將繼續不安。日將檢討現行經濟政策。據悉，美國防衛措施成半永久化，國際通商將繼續不安。日將檢討現行經濟政策。據悉，美國防衛措施成半永久化，國際通商將繼續不安。日將檢討現行經濟政策。

化原市續暢銷 桃膠珠頗受青睞

青金粉價頗高

【本報訊】化原市續暢銷，桃膠珠頗受青睞，青金粉價頗高。據悉，化原市續暢銷，桃膠珠頗受青睞，青金粉價頗高。據悉，化原市續暢銷，桃膠珠頗受青睞，青金粉價頗高。

見互降升魚水淡 俏疏藉魚鯪 順魚大魚鯪

【本報訊】見互降升魚水淡，俏疏藉魚鯪，順魚大魚鯪。據悉，見互降升魚水淡，俏疏藉魚鯪，順魚大魚鯪。據悉，見互降升魚水淡，俏疏藉魚鯪，順魚大魚鯪。

增限制進口貨類 人造花冰箱彫刻品受影響

【本報訊】增限制進口貨類，人造花冰箱彫刻品受影響。據悉，增限制進口貨類，人造花冰箱彫刻品受影響。據悉，增限制進口貨類，人造花冰箱彫刻品受影響。

韓國下半年進口計劃 係關節節

【本報訊】韓國下半年進口計劃，係關節節。據悉，韓國下半年進口計劃，係關節節。據悉，韓國下半年進口計劃，係關節節。

紐約股市挺上 買家紛紛湧入

【本報訊】紐約股市挺上，買家紛紛湧入。據悉，紐約股市挺上，買家紛紛湧入。據悉，紐約股市挺上，買家紛紛湧入。

去年台港出口 逾七千萬美元

【本報訊】去年台港出口，逾七千萬美元。據悉，去年台港出口，逾七千萬美元。據悉，去年台港出口，逾七千萬美元。

泰多種工業品 免稅鼓勵出口

【本報訊】泰多種工業品，免稅鼓勵出口。據悉，泰多種工業品，免稅鼓勵出口。據悉，泰多種工業品，免稅鼓勵出口。

清理拋出突多 東京股市下挫

【本報訊】清理拋出突多，東京股市下挫。據悉，清理拋出突多，東京股市下挫。據悉，清理拋出突多，東京股市下挫。

大陸蛋類 暢銷市豐

【本報訊】大陸蛋類，暢銷市豐。據悉，大陸蛋類，暢銷市豐。據悉，大陸蛋類，暢銷市豐。

天明門樂百

全部特藝七彩虹
戰血
FLYING LEATHERNECKS

新新大戲院

新內容 新手法
新穎 新奇
新穎 新奇

國泰大戲院

從速看
最後
國泰大戲院

國都大戲院

婉君表妹
全部七彩虹大銀幕國語片

香港大戲院

大戲院
香港大戲院

Time allowed - Three hours

Attempt FIVE questions only. These may be chosen from any TWO Sections.
Not more than FOUR questions may be taken from any one Section.

China and Japan, 1793 - 1941, and Hong Kong, 1841 - 1941

1. How did the conditions of trade at Canton affect Anglo-Chinese relations up to 1839?
2. Trace the expansion of Russian power in the Far East in the second half of the 19th Century.
3. In what ways did Japan succeed in adjusting herself to the challenge of the West in the second half of the 19th Century?
4. Write a short account of TWO of the following, stating their importance with reference to Sino-Western relations in the period 1860-94:
 - (a) The Burlingame Mission, 1868-70
 - (b) The Tientsin Massacre, 1870
 - (c) The 'Matigary Affair', 1875
 - (d) The Sino-French War, 1884-85
5. In what ways did the victory of Japan in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 affect the Far Eastern policies of the Great Powers up to 1900?
6. How far could the Empress Dowager Tzu-hsi be held responsible for the collapse of the Ch'ing Dynasty?
7. Give an account of China's relations with Japan from 1923 to 1941.
8. How did the growth of population in Hong Kong between 1841 and 1941 reflect important events in China?

Europe, 1814 - 1939'

9. What were the origins of the Congress System and why did it break down?
10. What were the attitudes of Great Britain, France and Russia towards the Eastern Question in 1827, 1854 and 1878?
11. In what ways did Cavour's diplomacy help bring about Italian unity?
12. Explain how Napoleon III had lost support at home and abroad by 1870
13. How did colonial rivalry in North Africa (including the Sudan) affect relations among the European Powers between 1870 and 1914?
14. How far were the revolutions in Russia in 1917 caused by the First World War?
15. What arrangements were made concerning Germany in the Versailles Conference of 1919? How did the general attitude of Germany towards these arrangements change between 1919 and 1939?
5. Choose FOUR of the following. Describe their achievements and show how they helped to improve the life of people:-

Great Britain, 1814 - 1939

17. What conditions led to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832? What were the consequences of this Act?
18. What efforts were made in England between 1814 and 1850 to improve working conditions? To what extent were these efforts successful?
19. What steps were taken by the British Government to promote free trade in the 19th Century? Explain the attitudes to free trade of (a) industrialists, (b) farmers, and (c) factory workers.
20. Why did many agricultural labourers and small farmers leave farming in the second half of the 19th Century?
21. What efforts were made by the British Government to give Home Rule to Ireland? Why did they fail and how did Ireland eventually gain independence?
22. What were the main developments in education in England between 1870 and 1939? Why was more attention paid to education during this period?
23. What social and economic problems existed in England in the years 1919 - 1929? What attempts were made to solve them?
24. Choose FOUR of the following. Describe their achievements and show how they helped to improve the life of people:
 - (a) George Stephenson
 - (b) Humphry Davy
 - (c) Michael Faraday
 - (d) Florence Nightingale
 - (e) Joseph Lister
 - (f) Alexander Fleming

United States of America, 1783 - 1941

25. Discuss the problems the Confederation had to deal with in the years following the War of Independence.
26. Describe the relations of the United States with England, Spain and France from 1789 to 1803.
27. What effects did the War of 1812 have upon the (a) politics, (b) economy, and (c) foreign affairs of the United States?
28. What was the importance of the Presidency of Andrew Jackson?
To what extent could Jackson be held responsible for the Panic of 1837?
29. What were the policies of the radical republicans
Reconstruction, 1865 - 77? What were the reactions of the South towards these policies?
30. Why did the United States acquire Hawaii and the Philippines in 1898?
31. What were the main political, social and economic reforms attempted during the Progressive Period, 1896 - 1914? Why were they important?
32. Choose FOUR of the following. Describe their achievements and state why they were important:
 - (a) John Brown
 - (b) Andrew Carnegie
 - (c) Wright, Cromwell
 - (d) Henry Ford
 - (e) Charlie Chaplin
 - (f) Louis Armstrong

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者注意

· 依 帆 ·

History

[Suggested Answers]

1. How did the conditions of trade at Canton affect Anglo-Chinese relations up to 1839?

Western traders first came to China to trade in the 17th century when the Ching Emperor K'ang Hsi opened Canton in 1689. Kang Hsi saw the value of customs duties and harbour fees, but he and his officials regarded trade with the west as a favour granted to foreigners. Foreigners could do business in Chinese ports only if they obeyed by the rules made by the Chinese. Otherwise, they were free to leave China. These rules were not easy to follow, and foreigners found themselves placed under unfair restrictions.

By the middle of the 18th century, western merchants were forbidden to trade at any port except Canton. They had to obey a set of regulations which remained in force for the next hundred years or so. These regulations provided that foreign merchants must leave Canton and retire to Macao or India after the end of the trading season, usually from October to March. While in Canton, their movements were restricted to certain areas outside the city limits. No warships were allowed near Canton; neither foreign women, nor guns nor other weapons might be brought into Canton. Foreigners could not employ Chinese servants, nor to ride in sedan chairs. They were not allowed to learn the Chinese language. All goods purchased by foreigners were to be paid for in cash. Foreigners were not to have direct contact with Chinese officials, and all communications were to be in the form of petitions sent through the Co hong merchants, who were appointed by the Emperor to deal with and supervise the foreign traders. Foreigners were to be under the control of the co-hong in all matters.

In addition to these hindrances placed on foreign traders, there was the added irritation of a tariff system which varied from time to time. As they were restricted to one port and were obliged to deal with the Co-hong, they were unable to do so for their goods. Meanwhile the principle of laissez-faire, which was free of all restrictions, was not applied, and merchants resented the level at home or abroad. In part, the restrictions placed on business and were eager to enlarge the Eastern trade.

The western country was pioneered the opening up of China was Great Britain. Already in 1793, King George III had despatched Lord Macartney to the court of Chien Lung. Macartney's mission was to ask for fewer limitations to be placed on Sino-British trade, permission for British merchants to reside in China and for a British ambassador to be appointed to the court of Peking. Although Macartney was treated with the greatest courtesy and hospitality, his requests were not granted. In a rather haughty reply, the Chinese government indicated that they had no desire for any enlargement of the Sino-British trade, and pointed out that foreign residents in China were contrary to Chinese traditions. Undaunted, the British government tried again in 1816, when Lord Amherst headed a second mission to China. But Amherst's unyielding attitude to perform the ceremonial Kowtow to the Emperor of China prevented him from gaining an audience with

the Emperor. This second mission also failed to achieve its ends.

By this time, British merchants were becoming annoyed with the attitude of the Chinese government. There were some who believed that

China would never agree to remove her restrictions unless she was forced by war to do so. But in 1833, the British government appointed Lord Japier to the newly created post of British Chief Superintendent of Trade, and he was ordered to settle in Canton but not to offend against Chinese laws and customs. But Japier had arrived in Canton without first obtaining the Emperor's approval, and he was ordered out of Canton. He retired to Macao where he later died of malaria.

The relations between Great Britain and China were already strained when the situation was aggravated by the illegal trade in opium. Opium had been imported into China since 1800, when an increasing number of Chinese had taken up the habit of smoking the drug. Although the Chinese government had outlawed the sale and the smoking of opium, the drug was still being smuggled into China in increasing quantities. This trade was also draining the Chinese economy of silver. In 1838, the Emperor Tao Kuang decided to put an end to the trade, and appointed Lin Tse-Hsu as Imperial High Commissioner with sweeping powers to destroy the drug traffic. Lin proceeded to Canton in March 1839, and immediately ordered all stocks of opium to be surrendered to him for destruction. He also asked the foreign traders to sign a bond.

guaranteeing that they would refrain from importing opium into China on pain of death. Most of the foreign merchants signed this bond, with the exception of the British merchants. The entire British community, with the British Superintendent of Trade, Captain Elliot, at its head, retired to Macau.

By 1839, British patience with China had worn out. Merchants in England were urging the British government to make a show of force against China, and war broke out between the two countries.

3. In what ways did the victory of Japan in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 affect the Far Eastern policies of the Great powers up to 1900?

The victory of Japan over China in 1895 astounded the western powers no less than Japan herself. In future, western powers realized that they had to reckon with Japan, who almost overnight, became the first non-European great power of modern times. Her colossal gains in Korea and Manchuria had upset the delicate balance of power in China, and this led to wide spread effects. Russia, in particular, became suspicious of Japanese ambitions in China, and in 1895, six days after the conclusion of the Treaty of Shimonoseki came the intervention of Russia, Germany and France. These three powers forced Japan to return the Liaotung Peninsula to China for an additional indemnity. Russia had persuaded Germany and France to join her because she pointed out that Japanese occupation of Port Arthur at the tip of Liaotung would pose a constant threat to the nearby capital of China.

This would be an obstacle to peace in the Far East. In reality, Russia wanted the Liaotung peninsula and its warm water port for herself. For the present, Japan could do nothing in the face of the three great powers, and she duly surrendered Liaotung to China. But her fury knew no bounds when in 1897, Russia herself leased Port Arthur from China. This was to be the cause of the Russo-Japanese War some years later.

After the Sino-Japanese war and the Triple Intervention forcing Japan to relinquish Liaoting, there was a growing sympathy and friendship of Britain towards Japan. Britain was naturally suspicious of Russia's Far Eastern aims. These suspicions increased when Russia proposed to connect Port Arthur with the Trans-Siberian Railway through Manchuria, thus virtually extending Russian influence in that corner of

Asia. In view of this danger, Britain became even more friendly towards Japan, and their association finally culminated in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 directed against Russia. In 1897, two German priests were murdered in Shantung. Germany demanded compensation from China, and German gunboats steamed into Kiaochow Bay. China had no choice but to agree to lease Kiaochow Bay to Germany for a period of ninety-nine years. At the same time, Russia was granted, a five-year lease to Port Arthur. Immediately after this, France, the third member of the Triple Intervention, also demanded reward. She was granted a ninety-nine year lease of Kwang Chow Bay in Kwangtung. China also promised that she would not alienate to any other power than France Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan or the island of Hainan.

Britain so far had remained neutral. But she viewed with alarm the concessions that China had granted to Russia, Germany and France. She was determined to maintain the balance of power in China, and in 1898, she obtained a ninety-year lease of the New Territories, and a second lease of Wei-hai-wei as a naval base for as long as Russia occupied Port Arthur.

By this time, China was on the verge of being partitioned among the European powers. Each foreign country had certain "spheres of influence" in China, and in these areas, each enjoyed almost exclusive economic privileges. China had almost ceased to be an independent and sovereign state. But she was saved from collapse by the timely intervention of the United States. The United States had acquired no Chinese territory, but her statesmen had kept a sharp watch over the scramble for concessions, for their country was by then a Pacific power. She realized that the partition of China would be more to the disadvantage of the western countries, as in the case of Africa. So in 1899, John Hay, the American Secretary of State, proposed to the European countries the Open Door Policy. By these suggestions, the existence of the powers' spheres of influence was recognized, but each was asked to respect the sovereignty and integrity of China, to promise not to interfere with any treaty port, and that only the duties fixed by the tariff agreed with China should be collected in their spheres. These proposals were accepted by Britain, Germany, France, Japan and Russia. This Open Door Policy saved China from the humiliation of being partitioned by foreign countries, and was to affect east-west relations for many decades.

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三九時炸彈

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